

(f) **ESTABLISHMENT OF STAGGERED TERMS OF MEMBERS OF COMMISSION.**—Section 201(c) of such Act (22 U.S.C. 6431(c)) is amended by adding after paragraph (1) the following new paragraph:

“(2) **ESTABLISHMENT OF STAGGERED TERMS.**—Notwithstanding paragraph (1), members of the Commission appointed to serve on the Commission during the period May 15, 2003, through May 14, 2005, shall be appointed to terms in accordance with the provisions of this paragraph. Of the 3 members of the Commission appointed by the President under subsection (b)(1)(B)(i), 2 shall be appointed to a one-year term and 1 shall be appointed to a two-year term. Of the 3 members of the Commission appointed by the President pro tempore of the Senate under subsection (b)(1)(B)(ii), 1 of the appointments made upon the recommendation of the leader in the Senate of the political party that is not the political party of the President shall be appointed to a one-year term, and the other 2 appointments under such clause shall be two-year terms. Of the 3 members of the Commission appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives under subsection (b)(1)(B)(iii), 1 of the appointments made upon the recommendation of the leader in the House of the political party that is not the political party of the President shall be to a one-year term, and the other 2 appointments under such clause shall be two-year terms. The term of each member of the Commission appointed to a one-year term shall be considered to have begun on May 15, 2003, and shall end on May 14, 2004, regardless of the date of the appointment to the Commission. Each vacancy which occurs upon the expiration of the term of a member appointed to a one-year term shall be filled by the appointment of a successor to a two-year term.”.

(g) **VACANCIES.**—Section 201(g) of such Act (22 U.S.C. 6431(g)) is amended by adding at the end the following: “A member may serve after the expiration of that member’s term until a successor has taken office. Any member appointed to fill a vacancy occurring before the expiration of the term for which the member’s predecessor was appointed shall be appointed only for the remainder of that term.”.

SEC. 704. CONTINUATION OF UNITED STATES ADVISORY COMMISSION ON PUBLIC DIPLOMACY.

(a) **AUTHORITY TO CONTINUE COMMISSION.**—Section 1334 of the Foreign Affairs Reform and Restructuring Act of 1998 (as enacted in division G of the Omnibus Consolidated and Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1999: Public Law 105–277) is amended by striking “October 1, 2001” and inserting “October 1, 2005”.

(b) **REPEAL.**—Section 404(c) of the Admiral James W. Nance and Meg Donovan Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 2000 and 2001 (section 404(c) of division A of H.R. 3427, as enacted into law by section 1000(a)(7) of Public Law 106–113; appendix G; 113 Stat. 1501A–446) is amended by striking paragraph (2).

SEC. 705. PARTICIPATION OF SOUTH ASIA COUNTRIES IN INTERNATIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT.

The Secretary of State shall ensure, where practicable, that appropriate government officials from countries in the South Asia region shall be eligible to attend courses at the International Law Enforcement Academy located in Bangkok, Thailand, and Budapest, Hungary, consistent with other provisions of law, with the goal of enhancing regional cooperation in the fight against transnational crime.

Subtitle B—Sense of Congress Provisions

SEC. 731. SENSE OF CONGRESS RELATING TO HIV/AIDS AND UNITED NATIONS PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS.

It is the sense of the Congress that the President should direct the Secretary of State and the United States Representative to the United Nations to urge the United Nations to adopt an HIV/AIDS mitigation strategy as a component of United Nations peacekeeping operations.

SEC. 732. SENSE OF CONGRESS RELATING TO HIV/AIDS TASK FORCE.

It is the sense of the Congress that the Secretary of State should establish an international HIV/AIDS intervention, mitigation, and coordination task force to coordinate activities on international HIV/AIDS programs administered by agencies of the Federal Government and to work with international public and private entities working to combat the HIV/AIDS pandemic.

SEC. 733. SENSE OF CONGRESS CONDEMNING THE DESTRUCTION OF PRE-ISLAMIC STATUES IN AFGHANISTAN BY THE TALIBAN REGIME.

(a) **FINDINGS.**—The Congress makes the following findings:

(1) Many of the oldest and most significant Buddhist statues in the world are in Afghanistan, which, at the time that many of the statues were carved, was one of the most cosmopolitan regions in the world and hosted merchants, travelers, and artists from China, India, central Asia, and the Roman Empire.

(2) Such statues are part of the common heritage of mankind, which must be preserved for future generations.

(3) On February 26, 2001, the leader of the Taliban regime, Mullah Mohammad Omar, ordered the destruction of all pre-Islamic statues in Afghanistan, among them a pair of 1,600-year-old, 100-foot-tall statues of Buddha that are carved out of a mountainside.

(4) The religion of Islam and Buddhist statues have coexisted in Afghanistan as part of the unique historical and cultural heritage of that nation for more than 1,100 years.

(5) The destruction of the pre-Islamic statues contradicts the basic tenet of the Islamic religion that other religions should be tolerated.

(6) People of all faiths and nationalities have condemned the destruction of the statues in Afghanistan, including Muslim communities around the world.

(7) The destruction of the statues violates the United Nations Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, which was ratified by Afghanistan on March 20, 1979.

(b) **SENSE OF CONGRESS.**—The Congress—

(1) joins with people and governments around the world in condemning the destruction of pre-Islamic statues in Afghanistan by the Taliban regime;

(2) urges the Taliban regime to stop destroying such statues; and

(3) calls upon the Taliban regime to grant international organizations immediate access to Afghanistan to survey the damage and facilitate international efforts to preserve and safeguard the remaining statues.

SEC. 734. SENSE OF CONGRESS RELATING TO RESOLUTION OF THE TAIWAN STRAIT ISSUE.

It is the sense of the Congress that Taiwan is a mature democracy that fully respects human rights and it is the policy of the United States that any resolution of the Taiwan Strait issue must be peaceful and include the assent of the people of Taiwan.

SEC. 735. SENSE OF CONGRESS RELATING TO ARSENIC CONTAMINATION IN DRINKING WATER IN BANGLADESH.

(a) **FINDINGS.**—In the early 1970s, the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) and the Bangladeshi Department of Public Health Engineering, in an attempt to bring clean drinking water to the people of Bangladesh, installed tube wells to access shallow aquifers. This was done to provide an alternative to contaminated surface water sources. However, at the time the wells were installed, arsenic was not recognized as a problem in water supplies and standard water testing procedures did not include arsenic tests. Naturally occurring inorganic arsenic contamination of water in those tube-wells was confirmed in 1993 in the Nawabganj district in Bangladesh. The health effects of ingesting arsenic-contaminated drinking water appear slowly.

This makes preventative measures, including drawing arsenic out of the existing tube well and finding alternate sources of water, critical to preventing future contamination in large numbers of the Bangladeshi population. Health effects of exposure to arsenic in both adults and children include skin lesions, skin cancer, and mortality from internal cancers.

(b) **SENSE OF CONGRESS.**—The Secretary of State should work with appropriate United States Government agencies, national laboratories, universities in the United States, the Government of Bangladesh, international financial institutions and organizations, and international donors to identify a long term solution to the arsenic-contaminated drinking water problem.

(c) **REPORT TO CONGRESS.**—The Secretary of State should report to the Congress on proposals to bring about arsenic-free drinking water to Bangladeshis and to facilitate treatment for those who have already been affected by arsenic-contaminated drinking water in Bangladesh.

SEC. 736. SENSE OF CONGRESS RELATING TO DISPLAY OF THE AMERICAN FLAG AT THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE IN TAIWAN.

It is the sense of the Congress that the chancellor of the American Institute in Taiwan and the residence of the director of the American Institute in Taiwan should publicly display the flag of the United States in the same manner as United States embassies, consulates, and official residences throughout the world.

SEC. 737. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS IN WEST PAPUA AND ACEH, INCLUDING THE MURDER OF JAFAR SIDDIQ HAMZAH, AND ESCALATING VIOLENCE IN MALUKU AND CENTRAL KALIMANTAN.

(a) **FINDINGS.**—The Congress makes the following findings:

(1) Human rights violations by elements of the Indonesian Government continue to worsen in West Papua (Irian Jaya) and Aceh, while other areas including the Moluccas (Maluku) and Central Kalimantan have experienced outbreaks of violence by militia forces and other organized groups.

(2) Seven West Papuans were shot dead by Indonesian security forces following a flag-raising ceremony in the town of Merauke on December 2, 2000, and in a separate incident four others were reportedly killed by Indonesian security forces after a West Papuan flag was raised in Tiom on December 18, 2000.

(3) Indonesian police have attacked peaceful West Papuan civilians, including students in their dormitories at Cenderawasih University on December 6, 2000. This attack resulted in the beating and arrests of some 100 students as well as the deaths of three students, including one in police custody in the capital city of Jayapura.

(4) To escape Indonesian security forces, hundreds of peaceful West Papuans have sought safety in refugee camps across the border in the neighboring state of Papua New Guinea (PNG).

(5) The Indonesian armed forces have announced that they are initiating “limited military operations” in Aceh, where the Exxon-Mobil gas company has suspended operations due to security concerns.

(6) On September 7, 2000, the body of Acehese human rights lawyer Jafar Siddiq Hamzah, who had been missing for a month, was identified along with four other badly decomposed bodies, whose faces were bashed in and whose hands and feet were bound with barbed wire, in a forested area outside of Medan, in North Sumatra.

(7) Hamzah, a permanent resident of the United States who resided in Queens, New York, was last seen alive on August 5, 2000, in Medan, after which he failed to keep an appointment and his family lost all contact with him.

(8) As the founder and director of the International Forum on Aceh, which works for peace